

OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

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THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

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NOTES.

From the New York Mirror.
Here is something written on the top of the
"tenth wave" of a whole tide of thought and
mortal experience—excellent to our thinking
—Eos.

The world for sale!—Hang out the sign,
Call every traveller here to me;
Who'll buy this brave estate of mine,
And set my weary spirit free?
'Tis going—yes, I mean to fling
The trouble from my soul away;
I'll sell it, whatso'er it bring—
The world at auction here to day!

It is a glorious thing to see!—
Ah, it has cheated me so sore!
It is not what it seems to be;
For sale! It shall be mine no more.
Come, turn it over and view it well—
I would not have you purchase dear;
'Tis going—going!—I must sell;
Who bids?—Who'll buy the sp'endid tear?

Here's Wealth in glittering heaps of gold;
Who bids?—But let me tell you first,
A basset lot was never sold.
Who'll buy the heavy heaps of care?
And here, spread out in broad domain,
A goodly landscape all may trace;
Hall, cottage, tree, field, hill and plain;
Who'll buy himself a burial place?

Here's Love, the dreamy potent spell
That beauty rings around the heart;
I know its power, a'as! too well.—
'Tis going—Love and I must part!
Must part!—What can I more with Love?
All over the enchanters reign;
Who'll buy the plumes, dying dove,
A breath of bliss,—a store of pain?

And Friendship,—rarest gem of earth,—
Who e'er hath found the jewel his?
Frail, sick's, false, and little worth.
Who bids for Friendship—as it is?
'Tis going—going!—Hear the call!
Once, twice, and thrice!—Tis very low
Twas once my hope, my stay, my all—
But now the broken staves must go!

Fame, hold the brilliant meteor high;
How dazzling every gilded name!
Ye million, now's the time to buy.
How much for Fame? How much for

Fame?—
Hear how it thunders!—Would you stand
On high Olympus, far renowned,
Now purchase, and a world command,
And be with a world's curse crowned.

Sweet star of Hope with ray to shine
In every and forbidding breast;
Save this desponding one of mine—
Who bids for man's last friend and best?
Ah, were not mine a bankrupt life.
This treasure should my soul sustain;
But hope and I are now at strife,
Nor ever may unite again.

Ambition, fashion, show and pride,
A part from all for ever now;
Grief, in an overwhelming tide,
Has taught my haughty heart to bow,
By death's stern sheriff all bereft;
I weep, yet humbly kiss the rod;
The best of all I still have left—
My faith, my Bible, and my God.

R. H.

[From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.]

MR. CALHOUN YET IN THE FIELD.—After reading the letter of Mr. Calhoun, we thought there was evidently a wish on the part of the author to leave the impression on the minds of his friends that he was entirely willing to run for the Presidency notwithstanding the withdrawal of his name from the Baltimore Convention, provided those friends thought proper to make a demonstration in his favor. In this opinion we are quite confirmed by the following extract from an editorial article of the Anderson Gazette, a paper published in his district, and devoted to his support: "The Gazette, is a notice of a Whig meeting which was recently held at Anderson C. H., alludes to the remarks of the two speakers thus:

"We think that Captain Reed and Dr. Butler are both mistaken in supposing that Mr. Calhoun is withdrawn from the Presidency. He will not permit his name to go before the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, but we hope that the Baltimore Convention will not be regarded by the Democratic party; it is thus far only a Van Buren Convention.

A demonstration is making at the north in favor of Mr. Calhoun, Gen. Cass, Mr. Tyler, Commodore Stewart, and Colone Johnson, by the respective friends independent of the decrees of the Baltimore Convention: This proposes a convention at Philadelphia on the 4th of July next, delegates to be elected by districts, and a nomination made from the above list.

We think it not improbable that Van Buren may yet be raised off the track, and if the Philadelphia convention does not nominate a candidate, we go for South Carolina casting her vote for John Caldwell Calhoun."

GEN. JACKSON'S FINE.

The following is a copy of the bill which recently passed both Houses of Congress, refunding the \$1,000 fine to Gen. Jackson. The bill passed in the shape it was originally introduced into

the House of Representatives by the Hon. Charles J. Ingersoll.

AN ACT to refund the fine imposed on General Andrew Jackson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of one thousand dollars, paid by General Andrew Jackson, as a fine imposed on him at New Orleans, the thirty first day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, be repaid to him, together with the interest, at the rate of six per centum a year since then, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

J. W. JONES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIE P. MANGUM.
President of the Senate.
Approved, Feb. 16, 1844.
JOHN TYLER.

REMEDY FOR FILMS ON THE EYE.

A correspondent of the New England Farmer gives the following recipe for removing films from the eyes of animals, of the efficacy of which we have no doubt. Several years since a son of ours had films on his eyes, which we removed by dropping a small portion of molasses on his eye-lids when asleep, for three or four nights in succession. He was so restless, and resisted the application so resolutely when awake that we had to avail ourselves of the opportunity offered by his slumbers to apply the remedy.—Am. Farmer.

Films.—Perhaps all your readers do not know the easiest, as well as most effectual remedy for removing a film from the eye of an animal. It is simply to put a tea-spoonful of molasses on the eye ball. I have relieved oxen, horses, cows and sheep in this manner, and know of no other equal to it.

Foreign News

TEXAS & THE UNITED STATES.

We copy the following joint resolutions for the annexation of Texas to the United States, which have been submitted to the Texas Congress. They possess considerable interest, as embodying the views of a large portion of the people of that Republic, in relation to the much talked of question of Annexation:—Bicknell's Reporter.

Sec. 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas in Congress assembled.

That from and after the passage or approval of this joint resolution by the Congress of the Republic of Texas and the Congress of the United States of America, that Texas shall become and constitute an integral part of the United States of America, and become one of the states of that Union.

Sec. 2. Be it further resolved, that it is hereby made the duty of the Executive of this Republic, so soon as he receives the report of the Commissioners, as contemplated in the eleventh section of this resolution, to lay the same before the Congress of this Republic; and if not in session at the time of the reception of said report by the Executive of this Republic immediately by proclamation to convene the Congress, and lay said report before them as made to him by said Commissioners, as provided for in this resolution for their consideration.

Sec. 3. Be it further resolved, that the state of Texas shall be entitled to all the rights, benefits, privileges and immunities, legislative, executive and judicial, which belong to the other states forming the United States of America.

Sec. 4. Be it further resolved, that the state of Texas shall have the entire control and disposition of all vacant lands included in its boundaries as set forth in this resolution, and that the Government of the United States of America shall possess and have the disposition of, and the entire jurisdiction over all the other vacant or unoccupied territory of Texas.

Sec. 5. Be it further resolved, that in consideration of the grant made by Texas of the public lands to the United States, contained in the fourth section of this resolution, that the United States assume the payment of all the public debt of Texas at the rate of all the public debt of Texas at the rate of the specific value of said debt at the time of their creation or assumption, and for the rate and value of which the proper references shall be made.

Sec. 6. Be it further resolved, that the judicial tribunals of the state of Texas alone shall have the entire and only cognizance and jurisdiction of all litigations which may arise upon or in any wise grow out of lands, the titles of which have emanated from the Governments of Spain, Mexico, Coahuila, and Texas, or the Republic of Texas, up to the time of the annexation of Texas to the U. States, and the courts of the state of Texas, in all their adjudications upon the aforesaid litigations, shall be governed by the pre-

sent existing Constitution and laws of the Republic of Texas so far as they apply to the same; and in all cases whatsoever, either civil or criminal, for or against any citizen of Texas, for causes heretofore existing, the judicial tribunals of the state of Texas shall in like manner have the entire, final, and only jurisdiction.

Sec. 7. Be it further resolved, that the President of the United States appoint, of the citizens of the state of Texas a squadron of officers in the Navy of the United States, adequate to the command of three ships of twenty guns each.

Sec. 8. Be it further resolved, that the President of the United States appoint, of the citizens of the state of Texas, one brigade of officers in the standing army of the United States, (to wit) one Brevet Brigadier General, and all additional officers necessary for the command of one brigade of regular troops.

Sec. 9. Be it further resolved, that the state of Texas shall be entitled to two members in the Senate and two members in the lower house of the United States, until the census be taken by that Government.

Sec. 10. Be it further resolved, that the Federal Government shall have and exercise all the rights in the state of Texas which are authorized by the federal Constitution to be exercised in the other states of the United States, and the jurisdiction of the United States shall commence in the state of Texas as declared annexed to and become a part of that Union.

Sec. 11. Be it further resolved, that the Commissioners be appointed by joint ballot of both houses of Congress, at the present session, with a salary of dollars each authorized and required to lay before the President and both houses of Congress this resolution; and it shall be the duty of the said Commissioners, as soon as practicable, to report to the Executive of this Republic the action which may be had by the President and the Congress of the United States of America upon said resolution.

Sec. 12. Be it further resolved, that it is hereby made the duty of the Executive of this Republic, so soon as he receives the report of the Commissioners, as contemplated in the eleventh section of this resolution, to lay the same before the Congress of this Republic; and if not in session at the time of the reception of said report by the Executive of this Republic immediately by proclamation to convene the Congress, and lay said report before them as made to him by said Commissioners, as provided for in this resolution for their consideration.

Sec. 13. LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

By a passenger on board the brig American, which arrived at this port Monday from Carthagena, we learn that

there was an attempt at revolution in Lima, on the 13th of November, the result of which was doubtful when he left, but which looked serious. The President had left the city, to put down the insurgents, who were headed by Gen. Castella, and were marching towards Lima, with a determination to possess themselves of it, and put their General in the Presidential chair, which adds our informant, it seemed very likely that they would do.

The naval news had previously reached us via Boston.

From Rio Janeiro.—We learn from a

gentleman who came passenger in the bark Catherine, which arrived last eve-

ning from Rio Janeiro that it was expect-
ed that the city of Montevideo would be compelled to capitulate in a few days,

owing, in a great measure, to the scarcity of provisions. Considerable fighting had taken place between the belligerents.

There had been no settlement of difficulties at Rio Grande. All was quiet in the neighboring provinces. Business was extremely dull at Rio Janeiro. American produce very plenty, and no demand.

IRELAND.

A FLAW IN THE INDICTMENT.

The Liverpool Journal of Feb. 3d.—a paper of great authority upon Irish affairs—gives the following:

"We have to state a fact, which must take away the little interest that may yet attach to the State Trials; and we state this fact on authority which we regard as all but official. Of this truth we have no doubt. There is a flaw in the indictment. Although convicted and brought up for judgment, the traversers will be discharged on the legal defect being made known. The flaw was first discovered by the English law officers of the crown, and the discovery has been communicated to the Irish Attorney General. He perseveres, however, because his purpose will be attained by a verdict. Some people may think that a wilful error was admitted, the escape of O'Connell being less embarrassing to minister than his imprisonment. Fearless O'Conner's case is in point."

The STATE TRIALS.—The absorbing topic of the day is the State trials, which are now taking place in Dublin. The preliminary steps have been marked by

all the excitement and bad feeling between the opposing parties, for which unhappy Ireland is distinguished. The striking of the special jury which is to try the issue, has ranged against the Government all the Roman Catholic party who were not previously Repealers.

From some hundreds of names on the panel, four eight were drawn by ballot, the traversers possessing the same right as the Crown of peremptorily challenging twelve—twelve on each side.

A Liverpool paper says:—That elegant speaker, in this brilliant effort seems to have concentrated all his powers. The speech will charm by the beauty of its periods not less than by the force of its reasoning, while, as an appeal to the passions of the jury, it is one of the most masterly on record.

There had been a fracas between the Attorney General and Mr. Fitzgibbon, one of the counsel for the traversers, which has excited intense interest, and has been commented on in a very unsparing manner in all the papers.

O'Connell was to address the jury on Monday, the 5th inst. Various causes are assigned for the delay.

The European Times says that attention is now almost exclusively occupied in speculating on the verdict of the jury. In all probability, the trials will not extend beyond the end of next week, as the number of witnesses which the traversers propose to call are not, it is understood, numerous.

The composition of the jury is certainly in favor of the crown.

On the other hand, the "case" which the latter has made out is weak, even in the estimation of its friends.

A Dublin jury, even of the most ultra complexion, will pause before it consigns to punishment men whose professed object is to revive the trade of the Irish metropolis, and restore it to its faded glory.

The question at issue is, after all, rather a national than a party one, and juries naturally wish like others, to stand well in the estimation of their fellow citizens.

A conviction may follow the evidence which has been produced, in which case an end will be put to the discussion of all popular grievances, but as matters stand at present, an acquittal is just as likely to result as a conviction. But whatever turn these trials take, matters cannot be suffered to remain in Ireland as they are.

That country is in a position too critical to any minister to disregard. Measures of amelioration must follow. The popular feeling must be courted, not coerced. The darkest hour is always preceded by the dawn.

Mr. Wyse, m. p., is to be leader of the Whig section of the Irish members of the present session.

Mr. Nicholas Maher has been at last

prevailed on to offer himself the Repeal candidate for Tipperary.

Mr. Morgan O'Connell is about to marry a step-daughter of Mr. Shiel with £20,000.

Roman Catholic meetings to petition

the Queen on the subject of the special

jury have been held at Drogheda—where

Dr. Crolly, the Catholic Primate of all

Ireland presided: in Kilkenny, Tralee,

Clare, and Cork.

Some reporters for Irish and London

papers having been summoned as witnes-

ses by the Crown, there has been a gen-

eral meeting of the reporters in Dublin,

to protest against being compelled to give

evidence in judicial proceedings, as cal-

culated to compromise their neutrality,

embarrass them in their vocation, and

impair the public confidence in them.

A political meeting has been held at

Lord Charlemont's, relative to the griev-

ances of Ireland. It was attended by

fifty of the neighboring nobility and gen-

tlemen, among whom were—His Grace the

Duke of Leinster, Marquis of Clanricarde,

Marquis of Kildare, Earl of Claremont,

Leitrim, Earl of Meath, Earl of Miltown,

Viscount Acheson, Lord Stuart de Deci-

pit. A petition to Parliament was ad-

opted.

We have to record another agrarian

outrage in Tipperary. Some time ago,

Mr. Walker, a Scotch man and agent to

Mr. Stafford O'Brien, wishing to square a

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By the scheme of Lord François Egerton, proposed in 1800, it is proposed to pay 1500 a year to each of the four Catholic Archbishops; 1,100 to each of the bishops; 1,000 to the Deans; and from 200 to 1,200 to the parochial clergy, according to their classification. The scale recommended by Mr. O'Connell, about the same time was nearly similar; and if the proposition were to be entertained, it could not be less to be effectual.

Requirement of this endowment, including an enlarged provision to Maynooth, is calculated at £30,000 a year, and its sum is obviously to obtain a higher grade of men for the priesthood—to convert their situation from one of mischievous dependence on their flocks, to a safe dependence on the State, and, in short, to render the Catholic clergy instrumental in raising an industrious and a loyal people. Then the Protestant Church is proposed to be remodelled on the principles already recommended by the Government of Lord Melbourne, so that there shall no longer be, in the language of Lord Merton's "Lives without duties, clergy without books, and pay without work,"—instead of a territorial system, a congregation is enjoined.

The remainder of the associations may be summed up in a steady perseverance with the poor law and extension of education—a modification of the freedom of artisans to combine—an increase of professional or stipendiary Magistrates; and, lastly, the abolition of the office of Lieutenant as no longer necessary, now that Dublin has been brought within twenty-four hours communication with London, the officials' duties being supplied by the institution of a fourth Secretary of State, and Dublin reconciled to the change by an annual residence of the Sovereign for a few weeks in her Irish capital, and by an occasional session of Parliament in College Green.

COFFEE DRINKERS

Will perhaps like to read the following description of the process of raising coffee and preparing it for market, in Havana which we extract from one of the interesting "Hieroglyphics" in the New Orleans Picayune:

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. JOSEPH SMITH,

NAUVOO, ILLINOIS.

OUR PRICE CURRENT.—In consequence of some irregularity in our exchange papers from St. Louis, we have been unable, for a few weeks past, to correct the price of all the articles in the list. The difficulty is now obviated, and herewith, the farmers, merchants, and all others, may depend upon a correct weekly statement of the price of all articles.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

A very animated debate has taken place in Congress in regard to Oregon. Mr. Harden, Mr. Wise, Mr. Wentworth, and other honorable gentlemen, principally from the West, have contended for the propriety of the United States retaining it as their indefeasible right; their right by discovery; their right by possession; their right by agreement, and by every thing that will give strength and solidity to it, while the British have not the color of a claim or the least shadow of a title. On the other hand, some of our compromising statesmen feel a disposition to treat with the British and to give them a large portion of our territory for fear they will point a big gun at us. We feel proud of some of our western statesmen; they have acted the part of men; they have expressed themselves on this subject in a manner not to be misunderstood. General Smith has well said:

"A still higher grade, of what the nobility of nations call 'great men,' will daily with all rights in order to smuggle a fortune at 'one fell swoop' mortgage Texas, possess Oregon, and claim all the unoccupied regions of the world for hunting and trapping; and should a humble honest man, red, black or white, exhibit a better title, these gentle men have only to clothe the judge with richer ermine, and spangle the lawyer's fingers with finer rings, to have the judgment of his peers, and the honor of his lordship, while the motto hangs on his nation's scutcheon: 'E-ry man has his price!'

Why should we, as a proud, independent nation, give way to British intrigues—truckle to British power, or submit to British encroachments. Besides every principle of philanthropy, nationality, and patriotism would forbid it. Thousands of our hardy pioneers have settled there. They have endured all the hardships incident to a new country. They went there because it was American soil and they believed when they went there that they would be protected by American power, by American influence, and by American spirits.

They considered that the keen eyed Eagle would be swift to fly to their protection and under the shadow of her wings all her offspring might rest secure;—and shall they now be battered away to a foreign power and become the serfs of British Lords, and the subjects of British tyranny? Our western statesmen say no! Gen. Smith says no! and if we understand anything about the tone of public feeling, no! is reiterated by all the hardy sons of the west. We say let them have their rights; let them be protected, and let them know that Columbia never forsook any of her noble sons.

To FARMERS.—We would give a friendly hint, as the time draws near when it is necessary to prepare the ground for seed, perhaps it would not be amiss to remind them that it would be well to pay a little more attention to the raising of small grain, such as oats, rye, buckwheat, springwheat, and such grains as are more generally used, rather than devoting the whole of their attention to the raising of corn. If we have plenty of the above named grains, we shall not have to eat so much Johnnycakes. Don't pinch us for potatos, either; we have plenty of Murphy's growing. We ought to prepare also to make our own sugar and molasses from corn. We have given ample instructions in regard to the manufacture of corn-stalk sugar, and shall give other extracts; certainly it is better and much more provident to make our own sugar, than to be dependent upon a foreign market.

A MISTAKE.

We copy the following from the Greenville Patriot:

"Six K's, 'all standing in a row,' are understood to indicate that Kinderhook, Kas, Kalhoun Kasn't Kwite Kom't—two more make out, that Klay Kasn!"

The writer evidently labors under a mistake; it only requires the letter T added, to number Klay among the rest of the incapables. It would then read Klay Kasn' Kom' it. Indeed, all the seven K's put together would make nothing but Kluerolous—Klique-hoppers—Klumay—Kumbrous—Klod-hoppers—Kant Kum' it. Kinderhook, Kas, Kalhoun, not Klay; Kas never surely win the day.

But if you want to know who Kas, You'll find in General Smith the man.

WHERE CAN I GET A DEED EXECUTED?

To this frequent question, we say—AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE; in Gen. Smith's Brick Store; where you will find the Recorder of the city: the clerk of the municipal court, and the clerk of the Mayor's Court; either of whom will take an acknowledgement of your deeds under seal, so that they will pass in the city or out, in the State or out, in the Union or out, as well as if taken before the Circuit or Supreme Court; and as cheap or cheaper, we presume, than if taken by a Magistrate. If you will take our advice, try it and see; and if you will not, don't trouble us any more with the question: Where can we get a deed against the shell or the berries, of every one which contains two or twin grains of coffee. It is next to the same glazier, but in less quantities, dried by exposure to the sun; when dried, it is put in a circular mill or trough, where a wheel passing over it breaks the shell and clears the grain from all incumbrances. It is next winnowed, by which the broken husks are blown off from the grain, and lastly it is picked or sorted, the pickers using their hands alone and having no aid from machinery, dividing the crop, grain by grain, into their different classes—superior, middling and inferior. It is then put up for market.

An eminent modern writer beautifully says, "The foundation of domestic happiness is faith in the virtue of women. The foundation of political happiness, is confidence in the integrity of man. The foundation of all happiness temporal and eternal—is reliance on the goodness of God."

THE PIE PLANT.

Mr. Neighbour.—As I have always a desire to impart to others what seems to be of real utility, and knowing that apples are very scarce, and lemons of the fruit are very abundant in this good

city. I take leave to inform your readers, that I have found an excellent substitute in the pie plant for summer use in this place. The *Rheum Rhaboticum*, or "pie plant," so called, is a native of Asia and perfectly hardy here; it is of the same family of the medicinal Rhubarb and the roots of it may be applied with the same success in sickness and to a better purpose, as it acts more moderate.

The leaf stalk of plant is a well known substitute for the green apple or gooseberry, in the early part of spring and has always been extensively used wherever its good qualities have been known; although it is commonly rejected by those unacquainted with it under the name of "Rhubarb bone," the name of "pie plant" has been adopted, which has given a different flavor to the thing altogether, and even without this new nomenclature, there is no fear of any medicinal qualities in the stalk which contains nothing more than a very pleasant acid juice which when made into pies as green apples with a little sugar or molasses is not only very good but also extremely wholesome. It may be cultivated in some manner as corn or potatoes by sowing the seed in hills or placing the plants about the same distance in the spring, when once planted it may remain for several years and more, the good rotten manure is put to it every year the better will be the produce.

E. SAGERS.

[For the Neighbor.]

PLANTING ORNAMENTAL TREES IN CITY LOTS AND COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

Mr. Editor—
It is greatly to be regretted that with every enterprise and general improvement of the city of Nauvoo, and its environs, that little attention is paid to that useful part of rural economy, ornamental plantations, no one seems to step forward and say "oh, spare that oak;" but the axe seems to be laid to the root of every old inheritance of the forest with unspared hand, and if continued so for a few years not one relic will be left to point out to the traveller a monument where once stood the wild wood or the wild deer retired to repose from the unshaded prairie. It has been an ever failing custom in all new wooded countries to cut down every tree; and it has also been as certain when once done, an error has been discovered—hence after demolishing the old patriarchs of the forest, new plantations have been made when the owners of land have been deprived of utility and comforts of trees.

Ornamental trees are not only useful as ornaments, serving to give a lively variety and change of too much sameness; but they are also useful by emitting a wholesome air in cities and thickly inhabited places and imbibing the impure effluvia that causes sickness & ill health. To this I am aware that no one of taste will dispute that a country well diversified with trees and ornamental plantations is far more inviting than the unsheltered prairie with one continued sameness, and I am certain when we consider how much cattle are comforted by the shade of trees in summer and shelter in winter, that no pains should be spared to have such useful appendages to every dwelling the inmates of which are also benefitted in the same manner.

It will far exceed my prescribed limits in this place to point out the different methods of planting trees, my object here being to call the attention of the public to the subject in hopes that some mercy may be shown to the old inheritance of the forest.

QURCUS AMERICANA.

THE LAST HOUR OF THE FALSE PROPHET.

The signs of the speedy fulfillment of the predictions against Mohammedanism, are multiplying every day. At the present time, anarchy and confusion prevail throughout the Turkish Empire, and the attempts of the European powers to support her, has but increased her ruin. An intelligent traveller thus writes of this country.

"Turkey is in the agonies of dissolution, and will soon be a mere corpse. One of the provinces under her protection, Servia, has been lately revolutionized, and its reigning prince dethroned. The government at Constantinople acquiesces, because it is too feeble to oppose the revolution. In Syria is the same anarchy. The Druses and Christians of Mount Lebanon are prey to perpetual wars, and obey no superior authority. No law, no safety, no security for property in this unhappy country.

What does the Sultan do? He promises to set against the rebels, but does not. Is it not a sign that the last hour has come for the followers of Mohammed?"

Atmospheric Railroads.—We have been forewarned to our readers, discoveries which had excited much interest in Europe, in regard to atmospheric railways. The speed by this mode of transit is said to exceed that of the locomotive plan, as the locomotive speed exceeds that of the stage coaches. It is also said to be not more than half as expensive as the locomotive system. An atmospheric railway is in successful operation in Ireland, upon the extension of the Dublin and Kingston Railway.

Along the entire line, and between the rails, runs a pipe, which on the Kings-town and Daikley line, is fifteen inches in diameter. Along the entire length of this is a slit or opening, through which a bar passes, connecting a piston (which moves freely in the pipe) with the carriage outside. The opening at the top of the pipe is covered with a leather strap, extending the whole length of the pipe, and two inches broader than the opening. Under and over this leather strap are riveted iron plates, the top ones twelve inches and half an inch broader than the opening, the bottom ones narrower than the opening in the pipe, but the same length as those at the top. One edge of the leather is screwed firmly down, like a common bucket valve, and forms a hinge on which it moves. The other edge

of the valve falls into a groove this groove or trough is filled with a composition, made of beeswax and tallow, well worked by hand, so as to make it pliable and tough before spreading it in the groove; this composition being pressed against the edge of the leather valve which rests in the groove, makes the valve air tight, or at least sufficiently so for all practical purposes.

As the piston is moved along the pipe by the pressure of the atmosphere, that side of the valve resting on the groove is lifted up by an iron roller, fixed on the same bar to which the piston is attached; thus clearing an opening for the bar to pass as it moves along. The opening thus made allows the air to pass freely behind the piston; the disturbance which takes place in the composition by the lifting of the valve is again smoothed down and rendered airtight as at first, by a hot iron running on the top of the composition after the valve is shut down. This has actually been done when the piston was travelling at the rate of seventy miles per hour, and was smoothed down air tight after it by the iron above mentioned. It is contemplated to place stationary engines along the line, about three miles apart; at each engine or station there is an equilibrium valve fixed in the pipe so that each three miles or section of pipe can be either exhausted or filled with air independently of the sections. The equilibrium valve is made to move freely out of the way of the piston by the carriage while passing it, so that the train passes from one section of pipe to another without any stoppage. It is evident that as the tractive force is derived from the pressure of the atmosphere on the piston, the amount of the pressure will depend upon two causes. f. e. the extent of exhaustion on one side of the piston and the area of the piston itself. On the Kings-town and Daikley line, the diameter of the piston is fifteen inches; the usual working exhaustion is from eighteen to twenty inches, which propels six carriages filled with passengers (amounting to about thirty-five tons) up an incline, averaging 1 in 120, at the rate of forty miles per hour.—*Saturday Courier.*

Melancholy Steamboat Disaster.—The steamboat De Soto, which arrived on Saturday morning, brought intelligence of a lamentable disaster, the particulars of which, as far as they have transpired, are as follows:

On Friday morning, 1st inst., between 3 and 4 o'clock, the steamers Buckeye and De Soto came together in the middle of Old River, a little below the Atchafalaya, the former bound up Ouchita, and the latter down Red River, by which collision the Buckeye was so much damaged that she sunk to the hurricane roof in less than 5 minutes. There was supposed to have been about 300 souls on board the Buckeye, of whom from 60 to 80 perished. The larboard bow of the De Soto struck the starboard side of the Buckeye, just about the fore-hatch. Among those lost, were a daughter, about ten years of age, and sister-in-law (Miss Smith a young lady,) of Mr. Hyams, of Alexandria, who also lost fifteen negroes; Mr. John Blunt lost his wife and child and seven negroes; Mr. A. McKenzie lost his wife and seven children and four negroes, Col. King lost two children; Mr. Beard attempted to swim ashore with his nephew on his back and both were drowned. There was a great many deck passengers, both whites and negroes, but few were saved. The bodies of Mr. Hyams' sister-in-law and child, were afterwards recovered and brought down on the De Soto. The bodies of four children, names unknown, were also recovered. The De Soto remained alongside until all the survivors were rescued, and all the baggage and goods which could be got out saved. The upper works of the Buckeye separated from the hull and floated ashore before the De Soto left her. The night was clear and the moon shining bright. A young man and his two sisters had got on board at White's landing the night before; both sisters perished.

The register book of the Buckeye, in which the names of the passengers were entered, was not saved. It is impossible therefore, to ascertain the names or exactly the number who perished. It is thought that most of the cabin passengers escaped, and that nearly all on deck at White's landing the night before; both sisters perished.

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Destruction of King William's College, Isle of Man, by Fire.—The whole of this beautiful, modern, and extensive educational establishment was destroyed on the morning of Sunday week. The fire broke out in the western wing, either in the class rooms of the English department, or in the boy's dining room immediately below. Shortly after two o'clock, the first alarm was given; but for many hours after this, there was no fire engine, ladder, or supply of water, that could be used with any effect; and the flames having thus uncheck'd progress, rapidly spread through the corridors and the entire of the vast building, including the class rooms, the dwelling-house of the Rev. Mr. Dixon, the principal, the beautiful chapel and the great tower, which with the exception of the apartments of the Rev. Mr. Cumming, the vice-principal, situated in the eastern wing, were totally destroyed. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the Clerk of the Rolls, the High Bailiff, and nearly all the respectable inhabitants of Castletown and the neighborhood, were shortly on the spot; also the company of the 6th foot, presently stationed at Castletown, headed by their captain, and every thing that could be done was adopted; but the absence of an engine for several hours—the essential requisite being wanting—the de-

vouring element spread with uncontrollable fury, and every thing that could be done was to secure as much of the furniture, books, and other property, as possible; but even here the want of ladders, whereby an entrance might have been saved. The greater part of the private library of the principal, a portion of the wines, and some articles of furniture in the front rooms, were saved by great exertions; but the very valuable library of the College, containing many works of great value, and a curious collection of MSS. relating to Manx ecclesiastical affairs, and the very valuable military models and plans, maps, mathematical and other instruments, many of which cannot be replaced, without much labour and expense, belonging to Mr. Brown, the professor of English and modern literature, were completely destroyed. The building was insured in the Sun office for £2,000, and Mr. Dixon's property for £2,000; but the loss to the building alone cannot be under £4,000. Mr. Cumming was uninsured. A meeting of his executors, the lieutenant-governor, the lord bishop, and others of the trustees, together with the Rev. R. Dixon, principal of the college, was held on Monday, when it was resolved that rooms should be procured to carry on the usual studies; that an investigation should be entered into to endeavor to discover the cause of the fire; and that instant measures should be pursued towards the restoration of the college, on a more secure plan.—[Montgomery Herald.]

GOLD PENS.—Among the numerous little rills that swell the tide of industrial activity in Cincinnati, may be mentioned the manufacture of gold pens. Messrs. Sheppard & Davies, from the east, have recently established this business here, and we are glad to notice, are well encouraged.

These pens are of pure gold coin, so nicely prepared as to give them great elasticity. They are warranted to last twelve months, and with proper care will last three or four years. The nib is composed of some indistructible material, which is as smooth as glass, and runs easily over the roughest paper, and over damp newspapers. This no other metal pen will do, as they corrode, and grow sharper and rougher by use. Mr. Grundy, the writing master, tells us that several months' experience satisfies him they are the best pens used. They cost four dollars each; but as they are always in order, and thus save much time in mending, and will last two or three years, we mean no indiscriminate puffing, in pronouncing them the very best and cheapest pens that can be had; not even excepting the old standard article for a long time furnished by the ancient firm of

of Goose, Gander & Co.—Cin. Atlas.

RELIGIOUS WOMEN.—They are the women who bless, dignify, and in truth adorn society. The painter, indeed, does not make his fortune by setting to him; the jeweller is neither brought into vogue, by furnishing their diamonds, nor undone by not being paid for them; the prosperity of the milliner does not depend on affixing their name to a cap or collar; the poet does not celebrate them; but they possess the affection of their husbands; the attachment of their children; the esteem of the wise and good; and above all, they possess His favor whom to know is eternal life.

STAINING WOOD.

This is a process but little understood, and yet it is one that may be readily accomplished by an ordinary workman. For a bright red stain for wood, make a strong infusion of Brazil chips in water impregnated with pearl ashes, in the proportion of an ounce to a gallon. With this infusion, after it has stood with frequent stirring two or three days, strained and made boiling hot, brush the wood over until it appears strongly colored; and while it is wet, brush it over with alum water, made in the proportion of two ounces of wood to a quart of water.

For a less bright red, brush over the wood with a tincture made by dissolving an ounce of dragon's blood in a pint of water.

For continuing the works at the Huron harbor, on Lake Erie, \$5,000;

For the continuation of the works at the harbor of Cleveland Ohio, \$25,000;

For the preservation of the harbor at Sandusky city, Ohio, and improving the same \$15,000; the same to be expended under the orders of the Secretary of War according to such plan of improvement as may be recommended by him;

For the further improvement of River Raisin harbor, Michigan, \$20,000;

For the further improvement of the harbor at St. Joseph, Michigan, \$20,000;

For the continuation of the works at Conneaut harbor, in the State of Ohio, \$3,000;

For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Ashtabula, Ohio, \$5,000;

For the further improvement of Grand River harbor, in the State of Ohio, \$10,000;

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Another Member of Congress Dead.—The Washington papers of the 2d, announce the death of the Hon. Henry Frick, one of the members from Penn. He died on the day previous, about 12 o'clock, in the 50th year of his age.

Melting of a Watch in the pocket of a Man, struck by Lightning without his being injured.—During a violent thunder-storm, a fishing boat, belonging to Midyell, in the Shetland Islands, was struck by lightning. The electric fluid came down the mast, which it tore into shivers, and melted a watch in the pocket of a man who was sitting close by the side of the mast, without injuring him. Not only was the man altogether unharmed, but his clothes also were uninjured; and he was not aware of what had taken place, until, on taking out his watch, he found it all fused into one mass.

Benefit of Advertising.—A short time ago we advertised that a certain gentleman would bear of something to his advantage if he would make us acquainted with his whereabouts. A relative called forthwith, and told us that our enquiry was a member of the Legislature in Michigan, and that he would convey our information to him. So we told him that the Hon. gentleman owed us \$5 for newspapers, and that if he didn't pay us pretty soon, we would run him through our poetry mill. The fellow's chin fell, his eyes glared at us, and then, how he sloped! He had come all the way from Attica, 22 miles, to hear the news!—*Perry Dem.*

Mrs. Gilmour who was sent to Scotland from this country under the treaty for trial, has been acquitted of having killed her husband. It was shown that arsenic was commonly used on the farm to kill rats—that she made no objection when her husband was ill to send for a physician who she expressed a willingness to disinter the body for examination—said she had been sent away to America, but was desirous of remaining until the affair was settled. It was understood that she would soon be married to Mr. Anderson the young man whom she loved so ardently before her parents compelled her to marry Mr. Gilmour.

Brief— "Hullo, master!" said a Yankee teamster, who appeared in something of a hurry, "what time is it and where are you going? How deep is the creek? and what is the price of butter?" "Past one—almost two—home—waist deep—and nine pence," was the reply.

Poor Cass.—General Cass resides in Wayne county, Michigan. The Locofoco of that county have instructed their delegates to the State convention to vote for Mr. Van Buren. A prophet is not without honor save in his own country, was certainly the thought of the General on hearing these instructions in favor of his rival from his immediate neighbors.

Do Something—Do something, young man; don't be a living corpse all your days from which the active multitude shrink as from putrefaction. Bustir your muscles, circulate your blood, and stretch your bones. God did not make you for an automaton; or he would never have stamped his image on your brow; he made you for a man—living, active, energetic, immortal! Then do something; do it now not next week, or next moment, but now. Look up—stir yourself—shake off your lethargy—open your eyes—and spring to work; for your life go at something; or you will corrode and perish with rest, to be worth nothing to mankind, more than your flesh and blood will produce for enriching the ground.

What shall I do? you ask, as if your Maker had made a fool of you and never intended you should labor. Do! Why there is every thing to do—whatever way you look, there is work enough to employ your heart and hands a thousand lifetimes. Fields to cultivate and men to elevate; sciences to be progressed and trades to be facilitated; minds to be unstrummeled; and civilization to be extended. Just possess the disposition and be determined to do something and you will never be at a loss what to engage in.

Poisoning.—*A Warning.*—The Haigton News states that the family of Mr. Peter Knodle, near that place, being seized with an unaccountable and severe illness, upon sending for a physician, it was found that they had been poisoned by eating apple-butter, which had been put in earthen crocks. Upon examination it was found that the glazing, which was highly poisonous, had peeled from the crock and fallen into the butter, changing it to a dark purple color. Persons cannot be too careful in this matter, as every fall we are called upon to record the effects of carelessness therein.—*Ex Paper.*

The St. Augustine News contains the following interesting statement:

Strange Inhabitants.—We were shown a day or two since, a centipede, about an inch and a half in length, ejected under the influence of an emetic from the stomach of a lad in this city; at the time of its being thrown off it was dead. A short time after a centipede, three inches in length, a'we and kicking, was thrown up. It is a question of some niceness to determine the mode of entry, age, and the duration of these poisonous insects in the human stomach; and how far the solvent power of the gastric juice, in this instance failed in its action on the living animal, as well as influence on the dead one.

The earth is our workhouse, but Heaven is our store-house. Our chief business here should be to lay up treasure there.

We should regard this world's moral pollution as we do its muddy walks, which we go through, to be sure, because we must, but with our pantaloons rolled up to boot top, as if we would contract none of the defilements.

WRECK OF THE PHOENIX IN A SNOW STORM, DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

The following particulars of this melancholy catastrophe are extracted from

A Flaming Mountain.—The Boston Journal says that Captain Ross, during his late exploring expedition to the Arctic Ocean, discovered a mountain 12,400 feet above the level of the sea, in latitude 77° 32' south, and longitude 167° east, which emitted flame and smoke in grand profusion. He named this splendid volcano Mount Erebus.

I remember hearing of a dear lover of books, who had his library burned down to the ground. When his friends expressed their surprise that he should bear his loss with so much calmness, his reply was: 'I must have learned but little from my books if they have not taught me to endure the loss of them.'—*Selected.*

A Remarkable Child.—The Rockville (Md.) Journal gives the following description of an infant with whiskers, and vouches for the correctness of the statement:

"Although we have not seen this wonderful prodigy, we can vouch for the truth of our statement from the facts we have gathered from respectable gentlemen who have seen it, as well as from the attending physician. Instead of exaggeration in description given us, we fell far short of the truth. The child which is now four weeks old, healthy, and likely to live, has not only whiskers on both sides of its face, nearly meeting under the chin, and as thick as any dandy would be proud of having, but its forehead, back, shoulders, and breast are completely coated with hair as thick as lamb's wool. As remarkable as this may seem, the facts are as we have stated them. The child is to be christened Esau Bushrod."

A Beautiful Sight.—A beautiful girl milking a beautiful cow just at sunset, on a beautiful evening, and singing "home, sweet home."

A Village Sign Board.—"Bear sold here: our hone Bruin."

Incurrigible.—The Irish Attorney-General, in a discussion with the traversers' counsel as to a circumstance which happened previous to the trials, said that he denied the fact!

Tinder.—A thin rag (such for instance, as the dresses of modern females), intended to catch sparks, raise a flame, and light up a match!

The delicate situation of Queen Victoria is announced as the fashion for the coming winter. In England, the rule is to follow the Queen; in this country folks can do as they please.—*Wash. Capitol.* You are mistaken, turned youth. Some of them can't do as they please."—*N.Y. Aurora.*

A Pertinent Question.—We were all children once, my dears!—Lal mal then who took care of the babies?

Let no man be ashamed to work. Let no man be ashamed of a hard fist, or a sunburnt countenance. Let him be ashamed only of ignorance and sloth. Let no man be ashamed of poverty. Let him only be ashamed of idleness and dishonesty.

A Mother's Love.—There is so divine a holiness in the love of a mother, that no matter how the tie that binds her to the child was formed, it becomes, as it were, consecrated and sacred, and the past is forgotten, as in the world and its harsh verdicts swept away, when the love alone is visible, and the God who watches over the little one sheds his smile over the human deputy, in whose tenderness there breathes his own!—*Bulwer.*

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The following particulars of this melancholy catastrophe are extracted from

a letter of the Captain (R. Turner) to the owner of the vessel, (Mr. T. Stickney, Scarborough):—

After stating that the vessel sailed from Miramichi on the 22d November, from which time up the 26th very boisterous weather was experienced, the letter proceeds to say:—About two o'clock on the morning of the 26th, the wind had increased to a hurricane, the ship running under double reefed maintopsail and close reefed foretopsail and forecastle.

Shortly afterwards the land was reported a head, and the ship was immediately hauled close upon a wind, but she was so close in that it was impossible to clear it, and about three o'clock she struck on the west side of Langley Island (Newfoundland): It was impossible for us to do anything more for the safety of the ship; still I entertained an idea that she could be got off, and directed the crew to cut away the main mast. Our efforts proved fruitless, and at half past four the sea made such a sweep over the decks that we sought refuge in the cabin.

There we remained till the violence of the storm and surf drove in the starboard side and stern windows; and, owing to the constant working of the rudder, the deck and skylight were broken in.

We now took shelter in the forecastle, and it here appeared as if all our lives were to be sacrificed, for the sea appeared above the lower deck; and as a last remedy, we were obliged to go upon the main deck to prolong our existence. Here we were exposed to the full fury of the storm; and to prevent ourselves being washed overboard, we lashed each other to the most secure spars on deck. About nine o'clock, a female passenger expired from exposure to the cold, which was very intense. The sea by this time had torn away the bulwark rails, and the vessel lay almost motionless. Shortly after the surf swept away the jolly-boat, almost instantly afterwards the ship was washed out of the long-boat, and turned bottom up in the sea.

All means of escape were now apparently at an end; for the long-boat stood in a fair way of also being washed overboard, and all had their eyes turned upon her to save life. A poor seaman jumped into her in order to make a rope fast, so that if she should be swept away she would still be secure to the ship.

While he was performing this gallant action, away went the long-boat overboard with him in her, right clear of the vessel. We now considered that our hours were numbered, and made the best of our way into the long-boat, but on getting forward and perceiving that the boat was afloat in, I thought it most prudent to return to the wreck. Notwithstanding, six men, with the mate, Mr. Thomas Smith, and a boy, got into the boat, although by this time she was filling with water. I entreated them to return, but they kept calling to the rest of the crew to follow their example and let go the painter. The men being nearly perished with cold, felt no disposition to move, either to get into the boat or loosen the rope, and the mate immediately cut it, and away she went to the lee of the ship, without a single oar to conduct her through the boiling surf. The first wave that struck the boat, completely turned her bottom upwards, and the whole of the unfortunate fellows (eight in number) in her immediately perished within fifteen yards of the wreck: The six that now remained on board took refuge in the after-companion, but from this spot we were soon roused by the deck parting from the larboard side, after carrying along with it the starboard side. Instantly we rushed forward, little expecting that we should meet with another place of refuge, which we did near the forecastle again. But we were once more forced to fly, owing to the deck breaking up, and the foremast falling over the starboard bow.

At this period we saved ourselves in a truly miraculous manner, about twenty-five feet of the deck, abaft the windlass parted from the wreck, and upon that we placed ourselves, and were floated through a tremendous sea safe ashore. We were in a most pitiable condition, and reduced to state of great exhaustion. We were kindly received by the wreckers, who procured us a shelter in a house, of which there were two or three on the island.

Good crops of these fine roots may be obtained, when sown under favorable circumstances, any time from the middle of March till the 20th of April. The earliest sown make the largest roots.

Sugar-Beets and Mangle-Wurzel.—For field culture, may be sown towards the middle of the month. The soil which suits them best is a rich sand, or deep sandy loam. In which ever they may be planted, it should be deeply ploughed, and twice would be better than once.

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Orchard.—All kinds of fruit trees, which have not already been, should be pruned.—Every apple tree in the orchard, or other fruit trees on the place, should be painted with a mixture of oil and sulphur. Wherever moss may be on a tree, that should be scraped off before the medicated point is applied.

Early Cabbage Plants should be set two and a half feet apart, and the lettuce six inches in the row—the rows a foot apart.

The French Government have taken charge of that part of the cargo that has been recovered, and which they intend to sell for the benefit of the underwriters—[Bell's Weekly Messenger].

HORTICULTURAL FACTS.

Fruit trees which have had their roots frozen in removal, may be preserved by burying them in the ground, before they have in the least degree thawed. The common opinion that when the roots are once frozen, the trees are destroyed, is disproven by the fact that trees are often successfully transplanted with the root, completely frozen in a ball of earth. The roots of small trees do not often extend further downwards than the frost penetrates. When the roots are thawed by the air or sun their destruction is certain.

Scions for grafting may be cut any time during the winter if they are subsequently kept moist, which is most easily and safely done by burying them in the ground.

To prevent young currant bushes from having suckers, the cuttings, when put into the ground, should have all their buds removed, except those on the upper extremity.

The best time in the year to transplant fruit trees is when it can be most easily done, except when the tender trees, such as apricot, nectarine, and peach, are to be removed to a colder region of country; it is best to do it in the spring. When

however, it becomes necessary to remove such in autumn, they should be protected from the effects of a colder climate in winter, by burying the roots and half the stems in a trash.

Seeds which are to be sent to a distance, are best preserved when put up in pulverized charcoal.—*American Farmer.*

Who will not Plant a Tree?—Capt.

John Ferguson, a veteran of the Revolution, now living in Bedford, N. H., when in the prime of life, cut a willow walking stick from a tree in Haverhill, Mass., and upon his arrival at Pelham, New-Hampshire, where he then resided, he placed his cane in the ground about six rods north of the old meeting-house in that town. The cane may be seen in the shape of a tree, measuring fifteen and a half feet in circumference.

Agricultural.

From the *American Farmer.*
WORK FOR MARCH.

ON THE FARM.

Grass Seeds.—If you have any ground in small grain that you intend sowing with clover or grass seeds of any kind, the sooner you perform this duty the better. But if you are desirous of preserving your seed from peashelling on the ground, or of seeing a well-set field, let us advise you, after having sown your seed, to harrow it in and roll it.

If clover seed alone should be sown, from twelve to sixteen pounds to the acre will be required.

If it be intended to mix orchard-grass seed with it, ten pounds of clover seed and one bushel of the former will be necessary.

Orchard Grass.—When this grass is sown alone, two bushels should be used.

Oats.—Dash ahead and get your oats in, as you may rest assured that the early sown always fares best. As soon as your ground is ready, sow your oats; plough them in three inches in depth: then harrow finely. This done if you propose sowing clover seed, or any other grass seed, do so; harrow that in and finish your labor by rolling. Do not think of sowing less than two bushels. In England, often, four bushels are sown upon an acre.

Burley.—This grain like oats, is most likely to succeed best when early sown.

From six to eight pecks to the acre, according to the character of the soil, is the proper quantity.

Early Potatoes.—If you design putting in any early potatoes for market or home consumption, we would advise you to get them in as early as possible.

That will be necessary for you, after ploughing and laying off your ground, to provide the furrows with an ample supply of long stable manure, so as to afford the potatoe-seeds a bed and covering. At this season of the year, manure should be placed both above and beneath them. When the plants may begin to show themselves, their growth will be much promoted by running the harrow along the rows, and besides this good effect it will have the additional one of insuring regularity in their coming up.

Parsnips and Carrots.—In field culture may be sown towards the middle of the month. The soil which suits them best is a rich sand, or deep sandy loam. In which ever they may be planted, it should be deeply ploughed, and twice would be better than once.

Good crops of these fine roots may be obtained, when sown under favorable circumstances, any time from the middle of March till the 20th of April. The earliest sown make the largest roots.

Sugar-Beets and Mangle-Wurzel.—For field culture, may be sown any time between the 15th of March and the 20th of April, with a certainty of getting a good crop of either. The soil should be good, well-manured, ploughed deeply, and in fine tilth by harrowing and rolling.

Orchard.—All kinds of fruit trees, which have not already been, should be pruned.—Every apple tree in the orchard, or other fruit trees on the place, should be painted with a mixture of oil and sulphur. Wherever moss may be on a tree, that should be scraped off before the medicated point is applied.

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NOTICE.

HEREBY notify all persons not to buy, borrow or trust my son, Edmund McNeil, on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

EDWARD MCNEIL.

February 29, 1844.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

PROPOSES to sell his large white house and lot, situated immediately north of the Temple, on lot No. 2, Block No. 11, of Wells' addition to the Town of Nauvoo. A good well, ample and other convenient improvements are good and lot. All who wish a beautiful situation, and the names of, may to the Temple, will do well to call and examine said property. Terms low for

FRANCIS M. HIGBEE.

A perfect title to said property will be given to the purchaser. F. M. H. Jan. 22, 1844.

no47-3m.

AUCTION! AUCTION!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has opened an Auction Room, between Mulholland and Knight Streets, on Back Street, at the Farmers Exchange, 5th Block, East of the Temple; for the purpose of selling Goods, Furniture and Property of all descriptions, that the inhabitants see proper to leave with him for sale at Public Auction. There will be two sales on each consecutive Saturday, the 30th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M.; also Wednesday, beginning at the same hour.

P. S. CAHOON, Auctioneer. Nauvoo, Jan. 13, 1844.

no48-1f.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

THE subscriber is prepared to execute any business pertaining to the office of Notary Public, when called upon; such as, drawing, and taking the acknowledgement of Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Bills of Sale, &c. Also, taking Depositions, Affidavits, and Protest of Notes and Bills of Exchange.

To take effect out of the county. E. ROBINSON

Nauvoo, Nov. 20, 1843.

no47-1f.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

THE subscribers, from the East, have just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods, and Groceries, in Resident Joseph Smith's store, which they offer for sale on good terms, can be bought in this city; among which is a large assortment of Domestic, Muslin, of a superior quality, also Unbleached Sewing Thread, of a very superior article, Blue and White Cotton, and a good assortment of Boston Nails, first quality; together with many other articles usually kept in such a store. As we wish to deal honestly with all men, we shall invariably shave but one price. Cash and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange, except promises.

BUTLER & LEWIS.

Nauvoo, Dec. 19, 1843.

no48-1f.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a beautiful lot of land amounting to upwards of eighty acres, within two miles of this city, which may be had on reasonable terms. An undisputable title can be given, and if required, a short credit will be given for part of the purchase money.

The land lies on the old La Harp road, near Mr. Sillcock's. The subscriber will sell smaller parcels to suit purchasers.

THOS. WHITTLE.

Feb. 28, 1844.

CARPENTER AND JOINER SHOP.

THE subscriber, having purchased a quantity of seasoned lumber, will keep constantly on hand and make to order all kinds of window sash and doors and all kinds of job work in their line of business, at the shortest notice for cash or credit.

JOSEPH W. COOKE & CO.

N. B. Those having accounts against the above firm for work or materials will please bring them in immediately for settlement.

J. W. C. & Co.

Dec. 1843.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, TO BLOOMINGTON.

THE new and splendid Passenger Steamer, OSPREY, ANDERSON, Master, will ply, as a

REGULAR PACKET.

Between the ports of St. Louis and Bloomington, Iowa; and all intermediate ports, immediately on the opening of navigation.

The accommodations on the Osprey, are inferior to none on the upper Mississippi. She is provided with Evans' Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of boilers, as well as is attached a fire-engine, and hose, in case of fire. The day and hour of her departure will be advertised prior to the commencement of her trip. Her freight or passage, apply on board, or to the Agent.

ARTHUR MORRISON, Agent.

Feb. 27, 1844.

no48-1f.

LIME.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced making Lime, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present winter, which he will sell cheap, then the market will be supplied.

W. M. NISWANGER.

June 17, 1843.

no47-1f.

All kinds of country Produce and Goods will be taken in exchange for Lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Quay, on Main Street.

W. W. RUST.

March 15, 1843.

no47-3w.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

HAS a suitable building for the manufacture of washing clothes, which he will rent to any individual wishing to engage in that business, on reasonable terms; or if preferred, will give employment to a person who is thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of clothes, to whom, if application is made soon at his residence in Augusta, Iowa Territory.

LEVI MOFFIT.

March 20, 1844.

no47-1f.

GRANT & BANGS.

I HAVE about 200,000 brick on hand, and will sell 100,000 for three hundred and sixty dollars, cash in hand; also about 1500 feet of two inch clear pine, well seasoned, for sale.

HIRUM KIMBALL.

March 22, 1844.

no47-1f.

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE Officers and Brethren of Nauvoo

Lodge, would hereby make known to the Masonic world, that they have fixed on Friday the 5th day of April, for the DEDICATION of their NEW MASONIC HALL, to take place at 1 o'clock P. M.

All WORTHY Brethren of the Fraternity, who feel interested in the cause, are requested to participate with us in the ceremonies of dedication.

Does by order of the Lodge,

WM. CLAYTON, Secretary.

March 18, 1844.

no48-1f.

WANTED.

TWO Yoke of good Working Cattle, for which city property will be paid. Apply at this office.

TO LET.

\$100 or \$150 worth of hauling, for which city property will be paid. Apply at this office.

Wood land near the big mound will be paid, if preferred, for the above.

Jan. 17, 1844.

no38-1f.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

WHERE is the Good Samaritan? Where the true Philanthropist? Is there no balm in Gilead? Have they not yet been found? If you have not found them, seek for the remedies offered to the afflicted, by Dr. James M. Martien.

Inquiries for Dr. James M. Martien's Invincible remedy for the cure of Fevers.

For Dr. James M. Martien's Anti-Bilious Universal Life Pills.

For Dr. James M. Martien's Anti-Dyspepsia and Anti-Consumptive Pills.

For Dr. James M. Martien's Never-failing Worm Destroying medicine.

For Dr. James M. Martien's Cephalic Sust. for the cure of Nervous Headache, &c.

In these medicines, the afflicted will find a treasure which is infinitely of greater value to the sick and debilitated, than either silver or gold. Truly may it be said, that in their curative virtues may be found the Good Samaritan the true Philanthropist! the balm of Gilead! the Poor Man's Wealth! the Sick Man's Comfort! and by the proper and timely use of which, every man may become his own Physician!

From earliest childhood, he practiced successfully the art of healing; and in defiance of opposition, by friends and relatives, he succeeded in studying the art and science of medicine; and after untiring industry and immense research, and after having reached riper years, and traveled among numerous tribes of Indians, and visited many and various climates, Dr. James M. Martien is fully persuaded that he has now realized his fondest expectations; that the object of all his toil, labor and hope, has been accomplished; and that he will be regarded by all future generations as the true Philanthropist; as having been the instrument, under the direction of an overruling Providence, of rendering and having rendered the greatest good to the greatest number, will be cheerfully conceded.

JOSEPH HAMMAR.

Nauvoo, Dec. 13, 1843.

no33-1f.

C. A. WARREN.

WARREN & HIGBEE,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW;

Nauvoo, Illinois.

OFFICE on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

C. L. HIGBEE.

WARTHEN & HIGBEE,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW;

Nauvoo, Illinois.

GRANT & WATT,

TAILORS,

MAIN STREET,

Nauvoo, Ill.

Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the nearest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

67 All country orders promptly attended to.

NAUVOO COMB MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber, late from Philadelphia, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced manufacturing combs of every variety at his manufactory, on the corner of Young and Rich Streets, opposite Mr. Moses Smith's Store, three quarters of a mile east of the Temple; which he will sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than can be purchased in St. Louis, or any western market.

All merchants, and others, who wish to patronize home manufacture, would do well to call and examine his work and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Horns wanted at a liberal price, in exchange for combs or cash.

JOSEPH HAMMAR.

Nauvoo, Dec. 13, 1843.

no33-1f.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

HEREBY informs the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public in general, that he is constantly manufacturing Laths of every description, Boot Trees and Crimpes, Corder of Bain and Monson Streets, which he will sell, wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be purchased in the St. Louis, or any western market.

As his work will be of the best quality, he respectfully invites those who may wish to purchase to call and examine his work and prices before contracting elsewhere.

MELVIN WILBUR.

Nauvoo, Jan 1st 1844.

no36-1f.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between Newell Knight and John Scott, both of the City of Nauvoo, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The concern will henceforth be conducted by the aforesaid Newell Knight.

All persons therefore, having demands

against the aforesaid Firm, and those in debt to the same, will call upon the said Newell Knight for settlement, or to have their accounts adjusted, as soon as the nature of the business will admit.

JOHN SCOTT.

Nauvoo, Jan. 31st 1844.

no33-1f.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Daniel Spencer, senior, late of Hancock county Ill., deceased, are hereby requested and notified, to exhibit the same before the Probate Justice of said county, on the first Monday in April next for adjustment and allowance; and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

AUGUSTINE SPENCER, Adm'r.

Nauvoo, Feb. 14, 1844.

no34-1f.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife, Wealthy W. Rust, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to forbid all persons harboring her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, after this date.

W. W. RUST.

March 15, 1844.

no47-3w.

NOTICE.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.

THE subscriber would respectfully

inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and

vicinity, that he has commenced

making Lime, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present winter, which he will sell cheap, then the

market will be supplied.

W. M. NISWANGER.

June 17, 1843.

no47-1f.

All kinds of country Produce and Goods will be taken in exchange for Lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Quarry, on Main Street.

W. W. RUST.

March 15, 1844.